

## Future Outlook

ince its inception, the State Energy Program has enabled States to address local energy priorities while contributing to national energy initiatives.

The Special Projects portion of SEP has been especially adept at allowing the Department of Energy end-use sectors to capitalize upon the inherent flexibility of SEP, while simultaneously meeting sector-specific goals. Special Projects have given DOE the opportunity to partner with State governments to effectively deploy new energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies across the country.





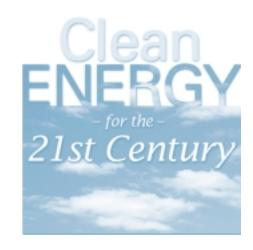
# al Projects Report

State Energy Program

Each end-use sector has achieved success through the Special Projects program.
The Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs has assisted communities and regional partnerships in improving energy efficiency through the implementation, enforcement, and update

of building energy codes and the retrofit of existing buildings. FEMP has facilitated the advancement of energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy in Federal facilities nationwide. The Office of Industrial Technologies has introduced clean production methods and cutting-edge technologies to regional industries. The Office of Power Technologies has promoted the development, testing, and application of renewable energy technologies such as biomass, geothermal, wind, hydrogen, and solar. The Office of Transportation Technologies has accelerated the conversion to alternative fuel vehicles and the establishment of an alternative fuel infrastructure.

The diverse energy efficiency and renewable energy projects implemented through SEP Special Projects have produced energy, environmental, and economic benefits across the nation. These benefits will increase exponentially as the methods and technologies encouraged by Special Projects



continue to be implemented. Special Projects are not simply a short-term fix to the nation's energy concerns; they offer long-term solutions by presenting the nation with practices and policies which can be employed for a secure economy, a clean environment, and a safe energy supply.

The SEP network faces dramatic challenges today, arising from the evolution in energy markets, increasing environmental concerns, and shifting population patterns. These same trends also offer many new opportunities for the Program to continue deploying new technologies and increasing the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy. SEP's dynamic, State-based delivery system can meet the challenges of today's energy situation and prepare for opportunities on the horizon. In this changing environment, SEP Special Projects will continue to play a key role in developing and deploying clean energy solutions for the 21st century.

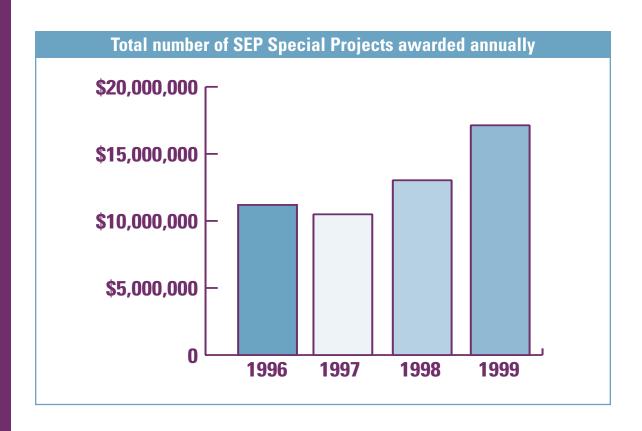
The nation will always bear the responsibility of its energy practices and policies. The energy technology development, deployment, and education efforts made possible through SEP Special Projects can assist the nation in creating an energy history which can be proudly displayed to future generations.



## **Appendix**

# SEP Spec

EP Special Projects grants are awarded annually on a competitive basis. In order to obtain these funds, each State first sets its own energy priorities and then submits completed proposals to the appropriate DOE Regional Office. Regional Offices forward all submissions to Department of Energy headquarters, where funding decisions are made by each end-use sector offices. Each end-use sector determines which proposals best meet respective national goals and chooses the most potentially successful projects. The proposals are then sent to the Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs for final approval. This process provides cohesiveness with respect to sector initiatives, while continuing to allow State flexibility.



# ial Projects Report

TOTAL SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDING PER STATE/TERRITORY
(1996-1999)

**Total** 

	(155)		
Alabama	\$652,562		
Alaska	\$180,000		
Arizona	\$451,620		
American Samoa	\$95,800		
Arkansas	\$562,290		
California	\$3,779,944		
Colorado	\$1,578,342		
Connecticut	\$689,850		
Delaware	\$480,000		
District of Columbia	\$348,323		
Florida	\$1,162,735		
Georgia	\$946,537		
Guam	\$225,000		
Hawaii	\$1,322,616		
Idaho	\$975,488		
Illinois	\$1,050,000		
Indiana	\$938,478		
Iowa	\$1,640,000		
Kansas	\$922,634		
Kentucky	\$738,493		
Louisiana	\$842,000		
Maine	\$1,071,176		
Maryland	\$1,182,000		
Massachusetts	\$1,098,327		
Michigan	\$677,500		
Minnesota	\$847,618		
Mississippi	\$614,249		
Missouri	\$296,000		
Montana	\$673,355		
Nebraska	\$1,432,810		

1999)			
Nevada	\$710,000		
New Hampshire	\$554,249		
New Jersey	\$633,892		
New Mexico	\$870,000		
New York	\$3,099,312		
North Carolina	Carolina \$335,00		
North Dakota	\$224,055		
Northern Mariana Islands	\$12,000		
Ohio	\$1,884,993		
Oklahoma	\$312,400		
Oregon	\$2,084,853		
Palau	\$63,800		
Pennsylvania	\$934,000		
Puerto Rico	\$300,000		
Rhode Island	\$1,618,962		
South Carolina	\$614,514		
South Dakota	N/A		
Tennessee	\$373,000		
Texas	\$1,064,103		
Utah	\$2,005,375		
Vermont	\$1,025,000		
Virgin Islands	\$183,000		
Virginia	\$632,124		
Washington	\$1,956,329		
West Virginia	\$957,000		
Wisconsin	\$1,739,107		
Wyoming	\$177,328		

\$51,860,143

SEP Spec

Ince 1996, SEP Special Projects has funded projects totaling \$24.0 million for the buildings sector; \$2.8 million for FEMP; \$9.4 million for the industrial sector; \$4.9 million for the power technologies sector; and \$10.8 million for the transportation sector.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
Buildings	6,497,000	4,861,000	5,185,863	7,475,402	24,019,265
FEMP	554,000	580,000	966,000	683,349	2,783,349
Industrial	2,000,000	1,375,000	2,480,000	3,504,068	9,359,684
Power Technologies	N/A	1,352,000	1,736,084	1,775,855	4,863,939
Transportation	2,150,000	2,326,000	2,665,204	3,692,702	10,833,906
			Grand total	\$51,860,143	



## Acknowledgments

This publication would not have been possible without the information supplied by the State Energy Offices, DOE's Regional Offices, the end-use sector offices, and FEMP. Staff of these organizations supplied information on more than 100 of their most effective and successful projects, as well as photographs. In addition, valuable contributions were made by DOE program managers and staff associated with the State Energy Program in the Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs.

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